

February 7, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S1429

[From Congressional Quarterly, April 5, 1968]

PRESSURE POINTS
DRUG COMPENDIUM

The American Pharmaceutical Assn. (APHA) March 7 endorsed the principle of President Johnson's proposal to authorize the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to compile a "U.S. Compendium of Drugs" to be circulated among doctors, pharmacists and hospitals. The Compendium would give the chemical composition of each drug, its uses, warnings, brand and generic names, manufacturer and cost. (For President's proposal see *Weekly Report* p. 494.)

William S. Apple, executive director of the APHA said that the Association had proposed a nine-point program in 1960 to establish a compendium but "since voluntary cooperative efforts to obtain the needed compendium have failed, the President has suggested the only logical alternative." A spokesman for the APHA said that the Association would determine its position on the details of proposed legislation (S 2944, S 3146, HR 15759) at its annual meeting in May.

The APHA represents about 34,000 active pharmacists and has 13,000 student members.

C. Joseph Stetler, President of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn. (PMA) said March 4 that the industry considered it "desirable and appropriate" that a drug compendium bill be introduced "so that the issue can be thoroughly explored by appropriate Congressional committees." He said that the PMA found that the "greatest need" at the moment was to find out what physicians need and want and that the PMA has contracted for a national survey to determine the views of the medical profession. "Until we find out" he said, "it is idle to assume that a new compendium is needed or what its format should be."

COMPETITIVE PROBLEMS IN THE DRUG INDUSTRY
(Hearings before the Subcommittee on Monopoly of the Select Committee on Small Business, U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, first session, on present status of competition in the pharmaceutical industry)

EXCERPT FROM STATEMENT OF BURROWS, HAROLD W. H., PRESIDENT, PARKE, DAVIS & CO., POST OFFICE BOX 118, DETROIT, MICH.; ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH D. MCGREGOR, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL ATTORNEY

Senator NELSON. All these prices that I have been reciting, Mr. Burrows, are prices to the druggist. They do not involve the retail price or the markup that he charges, just for clarification of the record.

Would you think it would be of any value to establish a national compendium of drugs? I assume it would have to be done in cooperation with the industry, the medical profession, and other advisers, but that it would have to be done largely, I am assuming, by the Federal Government. Do you think it would be of value to establish a national compendium in which the drugs are all listed by their generic names, brand names, and with all of the known clinical information recited alongside them? A physician would open up the national compendium, and find there all the drugs, their side effects, and the companies that manufacture them. This, of course, would also involve testing by FDA, and also involve putting in the known clinical information? Do you think this type of a national compendium would be of value to the country as a whole?

Mr. BURROWS. I think it would as long as the doctor is still allowed his prerogative of prescribing the particular drug of the particular manufacturer that he thinks best, and providing that we, as a manufacturer, are not stopped from attempting to advance and advocate our particular line of products. Those are the ones we know about. Those are the ones that we are in business to make and sell, and those are our potentials for corporate progress for the future.

Senator NELSON. I want to be sure that I was understood.

I was saying national compendium, not formulary. I am not suggesting that you have a formulary from which a physician must prescribe. I am simply saying you list the drugs in a national compendium with the pertinent information and the manufacturer as informational matter to the medical profession, the teaching hospitals and the practicing physician. That will be all that is intended, and it should not interfere with the private operations of the drug companies. That is my question.

Mr. BURROWS. I can see nothing wrong with having facts on such an important subject as drugs and health available for reference by people who have occasion to use and benefit from such information.

Senator NELSON. Thank you.

EXCERPT FROM STATEMENT OF FURLAUD, RICHARD M., PRESIDENT, E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, 480 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y., ACCOMPANIED BY DR. LAWRENCE MARKS, DIRECTOR, DRUG REGULATORY AFFAIRS; EDMUND E. BECKWITH, JR., PRESIDENT, SQUIBB PHARMACEUTICAL CO.; DENNIS FILL, PRESIDENT, SQUIBB INTERNATIONAL CO.; AND RODERICK COWLES, DIRECTOR, QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY

Senator NELSON. Several witnesses have testified previously as to the desirability of a national compendium. There is legislation pending on the Senate side proposing the creation of such a compendium.

Dr. Goddard testified in favor of a compendium yesterday before Mr. Dingell's committee in the House. He made a very strong statement in favor of a compendium. And I am told that Senator Hart, without having read the record of these hearings, has been critical of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association for not coming out more positively or strongly for a compendium.

By a compendium I mean a listing of drugs by generic name, along with a list of trade names and directions for the use of the drug, its side effects, indications, contraindications, and so forth. There has been much discussion across the country among pharmacists, pharmacologists, the medical profession, as well as testimony before this committee as to the great confusion caused by the multiplicity of drug product names, and about the desirability of having a national compendium. I am not saying a national formulary; I mean a national compendium. Do you have a viewpoint about the desirability of such a compendium?

Mr. FURLAUD. Senator, of course I cannot speak for the industry, but I certainly can give you my personal views.

I am glad you made a distinction between a formulary and a compendium. We would certainly be opposed to a national formulary. But we think the idea of a national compendium has a great deal of merit. We have been giving some thought to it. We think that it is something that should be pursued. It has obvious technical problems in producing it and keeping it up to date. But I personally see no reason why the industry and the Government working together along with representatives of the profession should not be able to work out a perfectly adequate compendium that would give the doctor and the pharmacist what they need to know. After all, the tax bar has succeeded in keeping themselves up to date through services where they can keep track of recent developments in the tax law. And there is no reason why in due course a similar type of program cannot be worked out.

As I say, it is not simple, and it is going to take a lot of hard work. But I should think in due course it will be possible to produce one, and I think it should be produced.

Now, these are my personal views, and do not represent those of anybody else.

Senator NELSON. Your views represent the position of your company, I take it.

Mr. FURLAUD. It represents the position of my company.

EXCERPT FROM STATEMENT OF DR. LEIGHTON E. CLUFF, PROFESSOR AND CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Dr. CLUFF. The exact details and implementation of it is something that will have to be worked out. My own personal feeling is that the leadership for the development of such guidance for the public must come out of the Federal Government, probably out of the Food and Drug Administration.

So far as the physician is concerned, I agree the compendia would be a very desirable thing. Personally, I am not at all convinced that that would solve the problem of the excessive use of drugs by physicians.

I still think that one must recognize that some method must be provided for improving our present guidance to physicians about the use of drugs, rather than, as we do now, depending so heavily upon the pharmaceutical manufacturers' detail representative for the principal education of the physician about drugs.

EXCERPT FROM STATEMENT OF DR. HARRY L. WILLIAMS, PROFESSOR OF PHARMACOLOGY, EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, 1380 SOUTH OXFORD ROAD NE., ATLANTA, GA.

Dr. WILLIAMS. Such a pharmacologist's bible would be a wonderful thing to have, for all of us, for those of us in teaching, too. No, I think this could be done. I think this will have to be done.

Bill
S. 953—INTRODUCTION OF BILL
ESTABLISHING A DEPARTMENT
OF PEACE

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, today I am offering, on behalf of myself and Senator HATFIELD, together with 13 other Senators, a bill to establish a Department of Peace as an executive department of the Government. The same bill has been offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. SEYMOUR HALPERN, of New York, Mr. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., of California, and 58 other Members.

This bill, the Peace Act, closely parallels the bills which Mr. HALPERN and I offered last September, bills which have met with an unprecedented outpouring of response from all over the Nation.

There is in the bill, a declaration of purpose prefacing the entire bill, one which calls to mind the commitments we have made in the past to seek international peace: the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1929, the Nuremberg Charter of 1945, and certain paragraphs in the United Nations Charter. This bill is designed to help meet those responsibilities for seeking the peaceful resolution of international conflict.

The bill has three parts: Title I establishes the Department of Peace, specifies what present agencies shall be transferred to it, outlines the duties and structure of the Department, and sets forth the administrative provisions under which the Department will operate. Title II deals with the International Peace Institute, a concept which might be called that of a West Point or Annapolis for leadership in peace. Title III establishes a new Joint Committee of the Congress, with seven Members of the House and seven Members of the Senate comprising a Joint Committee on Peace and International Cooperation.

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Before looking at these provisions in greater detail, I would like to call attention to the functions of the Department of Peace as they are outlined in the bill. Here is the "why" of this bill, the basic description of its functional role. Five specific responsibilities are listed:

First. The Department is to "develop and recommend to the President appropriate plans, policies, and programs designed to foster peace." Up to the present time, there has been no such broad assignment to any Federal agency. It is true that we have not been without peace plans, peace policies, and peace programs. But they arise in various quarters under a variety of circumstances and they exist without the close coordination a single department will give. Nor has there been authority located in a specific position to do what the second mandate asks:

Second. The Department will "exercise leadership in coordinating all activities of the U.S. Government affecting the preservation or promotion of peace." To exercise such leadership, of course, will require the close cooperation of the Department of Peace with the other Departments, which in most cases have activities falling within the description.

Third. The Department will "cooperate with the governments of other nations in research and planning for the peaceful resolution of international conflict, and encourage similar action by private institutions." Here there are two significant elements, neither of which is presently a statutory responsibility of any agency—peace research, and the encouragement of attention to this area by private institutions.

The fourth mandate brings under the Department of Peace responsibility for aiding "the interchange of ideas and persons between private institutions and groups in the United States and those in other countries."

The fifth is similar—to "encourage the work of private institutions and groups aimed at the resolution of international conflict."

The section dealing with functions of the Department goes on to a directive, saying that it shall—and I emphasize the word—provide recommendations on how current international controversies in which this country has an interest might most appropriately be settled peaceably. Arbitration, for example, might be recommended in one situation, or in another case a specific compromise settlement could be recommended.

All of these provisions, which, like most such bills, are likely to be improved by discussion or through the hearing process, suggest the place that a Department of Peace will take in making a full-time responsibility of studying, correlating, and encouraging U.S. agencies, international activities, and private efforts for achieving "nonviolent resolution of controversy."

Title I goes on to specify that officers of the Department of Peace shall be a Secretary of Peace, an Under Secretary of Peace, and four Assistant Secretaries of Peace, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, together with a General Counsel.

It further specifies several existing agencies whose functions the bill transfers to the new Department: the Agency for International Development; the Peace Corps; the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and the functions of the International Agricultural Development Service, now in the Department of Agriculture.

This means that the food-for-peace programs now under AID will be continued as a part of AID as it is transferred to the Department of Peace; but the portions of food for peace now operated by the Department of Agriculture will remain there, as they now do.

The bill also, lays down some specific guidelines for its relationship to the United Nations. The Secretary of Peace, for one thing, is given the responsibility of giving advice to the President as to any person to be appointed to the United Nations or any of its organs or specialized agencies. This is a matter not of nominations; the President will make his own appointments. But it does give him the benefit of the judgment of the Secretary of Peace as the leading expert, under whom will be responsibility for the relationship to specialized U.N. agencies now carried by the State Department.

There is also in title I provision for transfer to the new Secretary, by action of the President, at any time in the first 180 days of "any other agency or office, or part of any agency or office, in the executive branch of the Government," if the President determines that its functions are pertinent to the Peace Department. Where all the functions of an existing agency are transferred, the old agency ceases as the Department becomes its successor. The Secretary will make an annual report to the President, who will transmit it to the Congress. The Secretary is also given 2 years to submit a proposed codification of all laws containing functions transferred.

While the bill does not specify a list of other agencies or parts of agencies which might be transferred, it may be of interest to note the wording of some of our laws concerning some of them. The Atomic Energy Act declares as one of its purposes "to promote world peace," and surely the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy is one of the functions which might be considered under the bill's authority. Likewise, Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States that "activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind."

I cite these generalized purposes as indicative of the latitude which might well be accorded to the Department, under whose aegis there would be a single, concentrated, effective operating arm of the Government giving the stature, the public recognition wholehearted and unabashed, which is essential for us in this world of ours as we near the 200th anniversary of the Nation's founding. Let me here digress for a moment from the bill itself to note the earnest necessity for the centralizing peace effort which it focuses and promotes.

THE NATURE OF TODAY'S DEMANDS

Today we have entered a new era in history. We have now gone beyond the

industrial revolution and the industrial society. We are well into a new age of advanced scientific technology; this is the age of flashing computers working their marvels of assistance to our intellect; it is the age of spaceships to carry men to the moon.

But it is also an age of ferment. We have seen the Russians proving in Czechoslovakia that the time of reliance on sheer physical force as the arbiter of nations has passed. We are finding at home that there are great difficulties in the application of force over against those who apply the very different moral force of nonviolence, that tear gas, mace and nightsticks are no more the answer than are tanks and bombers, napalm and M-16 rifles.

We are seeing the alienation of our youth. They have lost faith in our proclamation because our actions too often prove them to be lipservice only. But at the same time they have not lost an inherent faith in the altruistic service which challenges them in the Peace Corps, in VISTA, in the Teacher Corps. Our youth have thrown themselves vigorously and with enthusiasm into a "new politics" pursued as an effort to refurbish the tarnish of democracy. Almost to a man—or woman—they find the spectacle of Vietnam revolting and brutalizing immorality by their own Government. Nor is this confined to our own youth and our own Nation; one can everywhere in the world see the decline of regard not only for military prowess but for every nation, including the United States, which exercises it.

Now, in this new age, is the time for heuristics—a word we shall hear increasingly, for it means the development of new ideas. The old notions of Napoleon's day, or of World War II, or even of our own sad day of Vietnam, will no longer do. The world has grown too small, too interdependent, too demanding of the living-together brotherhood whose present reality cannot separate us further from Africa, Asia, the depressed and needy. For we see in their disaffection our own limitations increased; we see that truly, in a vibrant phrase, freedom is indivisible. Where in 1776 we fought for freedom, by 1976 we must see to it that no one must fight for freedom, that its peace and pursuit of happiness can be won by the efforts of good will.

But good will of itself can do nothing. It needs organization, leadership, the application of brain and ingenuity, of technology and morality, on a scale such as we have never before attempted. It is this which serves as my vision for the Department of Peace which I propose. It is time to redouble our efforts for peace, not as an adjunct to a State Department too often committed to uphold Defense Department policies, but as a new and positive force in our Nation at its very top-most levels of official structure.

HISTORY OF AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME

As I noted in testimony before the Democratic platform committee on August 20 in making an appeal for a Department of Peace plank, this idea goes back to the days of our Founding Fathers.

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Dr. Benjamin Rush, a close associate of Thomas Paine who gave Paine the title for his pamphlet "Common Sense," a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a pioneer of medicine, prison reform, and other social causes, in the 1790's wrote an essay entitled "A Plan of a Peace Office for the United States." I read to the committee members much of that three and a half page document in which he advocates "an office for promoting and preserving perpetual peace in our country." He visioned the Peace Office itself as bearing in its physical surroundings symbols: a collection of ploughshares and pruning-hooks made out of swords and spears; a picture of "an Indian boiling his venison in the same pot with a citizen of Kentucky" and "a St. Domingo planter, a man of color, and a native of Africa, legislating together in the same colonial assembly," among others.

"Let a Secretary of Peace be appointed," he wrote, "to preside in this office."

So the dream, the idea, is as old as the Founding Fathers. Indeed, it is far older, as Dr. Rush recognized in recommending one of the peace symbols for a painting adorning the Peace Office, drawing from Isaiah—"a lion eating straw with an ox, and an adder playing upon the lips of a child."

More practically, and more pertinently, there have been a great many proposals placed before Congress in the last 35 years or so providing for a Department of Peace or similar agency. In 1935 such bills were offered both in the House and in the Senate, as Representative SEYMOUR HALPERN and I are now doing.

The 1935 Senate bill was offered by Senator Matthew Neely, of West Virginia, who also offered it in the 75th and 76th Congress. In the 79th and 80th Congress Senator Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, presented a similar bill. In 1947, in the 80th Congress, one of the bills—which would have made such a peace office a part of the State Department—was offered by our own EVERETT DIRKSEN, then a Representative. Another House Member of the time, JENNINGS RANDOLPH, offered a Department of Peace bill in 1945 and again as a Senator in 1959. In 1960 Senator Humphrey introduced a peace agency bill "because of the need for emphasis on peace by this Government—not peace as a by-product of defense or as a byproduct of the State Department, but rather as a concerted, determined effort by the Government of the United States to dramatize our sincere dedication to the cause of a just and enduring peace."

Others whom we all know have also lifted their voices for a Department of Peace and offered legislation. Among them are Senator Chapman Revercomb in 1947, Representative HARLEY STAGGERS in four successive Congresses beginning with the 81st in 1949, and no less than 35 Members of Congress in the first 6 weeks of the 87th Congress in 1961. In 1945, one will find the then Representative KARL MUNDT, of North Dakota, entering into the debate with an item in the RECORD for May 10 of that year entitled "Needed: A Department of Peace." In the last Congress, during the opening days of

1967, bills were offered in the House by Representative Abraham Multer, of New York, now a Supreme Court Justice of that State, and by Representative CHARLES BENNETT, of Florida.

In 1947 hearings were held in the House by its Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, with the proceedings published under the title "To Create a Department of Peace," in which a bill by Representative MELVIN SNYDER was considered. Two years earlier the House Foreign Affairs Committee held hearings on the Randolph and Ludlow bills, near the end of 1945.

One might well ask, since the idea has been so often presented in one form or another, and since hearings have twice been held, why Congress has never followed through to accomplish the fulfillment of the proposals for a Department of Peace, or a Peace Agency, in the past. By the same token, why should the Hartke-Halpern proposal with sponsors from both sides of the aisle expect a different fate?

I believe at least part of the answer is in the changed nature of our world, as I have said. More particularly, and in addition, there is today the overwhelming demand of this Nation that something must be done to save us from any more Vietnams. The people are sick of war, and in particular of this war, which has become the third most costly in our history. We hear and read reports of 408 young men killed in a week, and we know there must be a better way. But as I said before, "peace is everybody's concern and nobody's business" as a regular, high-level, ongoing activity of the Federal Government.

In short, here is a sound idea which has had to wait, as have so many, until the climate of opinion is ripe. Now, I believe, its time has come. I believe in the next session of Congress there will be many more backers, both here and in the millions of Americans who are our constituents, demanding fulfillment of the dream of Dr. Rush for a Peace Office.

PEACE INSTITUTE

Let me return now to the remainder of the bill.

Title II provides that there shall be established under the Secretary of Peace an International Peace Institute. This is modeled after the proposal I made earlier this year in S. 3708, which was introduced on June 28. Its purpose is "to prepare citizens of the United States for service in positions or programs relating to the field of promoting international understanding and peace." Students to the number of 150 are authorized, with a baccalaureate degree as a prerequisite and the places awarded by competitive examinations to be held in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Peace Institute will be coeducational, and its curriculum will be at a graduate level "acceptable for credit toward a graduate degree at accredited colleges and universities." Special emphasis is to be placed on studies which "will best prepare students for leadership in the nonviolent resolution of international conflicts and in the promo-

tion of international understanding and peace."

In many respects the Peace Institute is a parallel to the service academies. We now train at special institutions—West Point, Annapolis, and in Colorado—for leadership in the three branches of military service; certainly it is fully as logical to establish a small institution to train for peace.

Like the academies, those selected as qualified will receive not only the training offered without cost to themselves, but a stipend and allowances. The Institute's Board of Trustees will consist of the Secretary of Peace and two officers of the Department named by him; two Members of the Senate and two of the House, in each case from both sides of the aisle, appointed by the President; the Chairman, or someone he designates, of the Atomic Energy Commission; the Chairman or a designee of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities; a Presidentially appointed member from the National Academy of Sciences, chosen after consultation with the president of the National Academy; and two "educators of prominence" appointed by the President. All will have 2-year terms, but may be reappointed.

Since the Board must visit the Institute annually, its functions again are comparable to the academies' Board of Visitors. It must report to the President within 60 days after a visit, which can be more frequent.

But most important, those who win the certificate granted to institute graduates must agree in advance—again as in the Defense service academies—to devote subsequent time to service either in the Government or as an employee of "an international organization or private agency or foundation determined by the Secretary to be engaged in activities relating to the promoting or achieving of international understanding and peace." Since the institute course is for 1 year, the required service is also 1 year. But presumably, once having gone thus far most of the winners of institute appointments will continue in the same field. The staff and instructors may be assigned by the Secretary on a full-time or part-time basis, if his employing agency consents, from any Government agency or department of the executive branch. Of course, he may also choose from other sources as well, but the assignments from other Government spots are treated as though these staff and faculty members continued in the positions from which they come.

This provision for a training institution set out in title II is something we have needed for a long time. Many fine people are engaged both privately and in the Government in working for peace; but we do not as yet have any institution operated by the Government for their training. An International Peace Institute is surely a suitable, and important, means whereby the Department of Peace may extend its leadership in the Nation and the world.

Finally, title V specifies the establishment of a Joint Committee on Peace within Congress. We now have Joint Committees on Atomic Energy and on Defense Production, as well as the Joint

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Economic Committee, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, on the Library of Congress, and on Printing. Thus, there is well-established precedent, some of it even in fields impinging on areas for which the Department of Peace will have concern, for a combined House and Senate committee of this sort. Seven members of the Joint Committee on Peace will be appointed from the Senate by its President—the Vice President—and seven House Members will be chosen by their Speaker. Party representation will reflect the relative strength of both parties in the two Houses.

The joint committee will be able to hold hearings, to hire experts and consultants, and to draw on the resources of both private and government establishments which are pertinent.

IN CONCLUSION

Mr. President, I want it to be crystal clear that the presentation of this bill is not an exercise in semantics or a propaganda gesture. Mr. HALPERN and I, and our sponsors, are intensely serious about this proposal.

From this should come hearings in the Senate as well as in the House, where twice similar proposals have been the subject of formal committee discussion. From the hearings should come favorable recommendations, and from the recommendations positive affirmative action by Congress. If we have needed a Department of Transportation and a Department of Urban Development, because of the proliferation of independent but related efforts in their field and because the times demand it, then how much more we need the concentrated positive efforts a Department of Peace such as this could command.

When we find the idea of a Peace Office persisting from the time of Dr. Rush and the Founding Fathers to those of EVERETT DIRKSEN as a Representative and Vice President Humphrey as a Senator; when we can forget party lines as has been done on this issue in the past; when we can take advantage of the eager readiness of the country to "do something" for the cause of peace in this time of war—then we have an implicit mandate for action of this sort and not merely talk, saying "Peace, peace," when there is no peace.

Finally, not as a cause for the proposal but as a benefit, we shall reap from this move, there is the economic aspect. With the "little" war in Vietnam costing \$4 million an hour, \$30 billion plus in a year, wounds and maimings and death by the scores of thousands, the prospect of lessening world conflict is a pleasing prospect of saving us from a great burden. When we fully recognize that force is on the way toward the international scrap heap, as the experience of Russia shows, then we can move more freely toward the decline rather than the expansion of military force and its attendant enormous cost to all of us.

Mr. President, now is the time. I intend to make every serious and credible effort I can to win support for and adoption of this bill, which deserves the bipartisan cooperation which I am sure it will continue to have.

The support and cooperation of the public is reflected in the great volume

of mail resulting from introduction of the similar bill in the 90th Congress, and in the number of publications, organizations, and influential individuals who have publicly supported the Department of Peace idea. Yesterday, at a press conference about the legislation, several well known peace advocates from the world of entertainment joined me and several of my cosponsors, together with Representative HALPERN and some of the House cosponsors, in statements of support. Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, Barbara Rush, Donna Reed, and Rod Serling were among them. Others who could not be present sent telegrams. I ask unanimous consent that these telegrams, which were read to the press, may appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
February 1, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Washington, D.C.:

Idea of Peace Department is music to our ears. Your sponsorship has helped to complete harmony.

Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD BERNSTEIN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
February 4, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I am gratified at your initiative in support of proposed department of peace this can be of great importance.

HAROLD D. LABSWELL,
Ford Foundation, Professor of law and
the social sciences, Yale University.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
February 1, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Washington, D.C.:

Salute sponsorship Peace Department bill, Frederick Schuman's brilliant pamphlet now on your desk tells why.

Mr. and Mrs. DICK VAN DYKE.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
January 27, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Family death prevents attendance February sixth press conference but I strongly support department peace bill.

NANCY SINATRA.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
February 1, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Youth of our Nation needs hope. Thank you for sponsoring peace department bill.

MARLO THOMAS.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
February 3, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Senate, Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations Peace Department bill sponsorship. Count on my help building national support this historic legislation.

TOMMY SMOTHERS.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
January 24, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:

Wish my magic power on television Bewitched could establish Peace Department. You have that power.

ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
February 1, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Washington, D.C.:

Peace Department bill being introduced this week needs your active support and co-sponsorship.

Mr. and Mrs. JACKIE COOPER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
January 25, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Washington, D.C.:

Grateful your sponsorship Department Peace bill. Sorry can't leave "Mission Impossible" to join mission possible.

BARBARA BAIN,
MARTY LANDAU.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
January 28, 1969.

Senator VANCE HARTKE,
Washington, D.C.:

Bravo sponsorship Peace Department bill. Recently recorded "Impossible Dream." Now together we'll record possible dream.

JACK JONES.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Did the Senator get any response from James Arness, who plays the part of Matt Dillon?

Mr. HARTKE. I did not. But I compliment the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) for being a cosponsor of this bill. I treasure his cooperation, his friendship, and his interest in this matter, and I think it is very important.

If the Senator insists, I shall be glad to contact Matt Dillon.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I said that facetiously.

I compliment the Senator for his foresight and leadership in preparing this bill, and I am grateful for his invitation to me to join as a cosponsor.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD, and that the bill itself may be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Government Operations thereafter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received; and, without objection, the bill will first be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and thereafter to the Committee on Government Operations, and the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 953) to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HARTKE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 953

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Peace Act".

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The Congress declares that the United States has an urgent and continuing responsibility to seek international peace and has undertaken obligations to seek international peace under the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1929, the Nuremberg Charter of 1945 and article I, paragraph 1, and article II, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the United Nations

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Charter. It is the purpose of this Act to meet these responsibilities and obligations and to provide the means to seek and achieve the peaceful resolution of international conflict.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF PEACE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT

SEC. 101. There is hereby established at the seat of government, as an executive department of the United States Government, the Department of Peace (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "Department").

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 102. (a) The Department shall be responsible for carrying out the purposes of this Act. In achieving such purposes, the Department shall—

- (1) develop and recommend to the President appropriate plans, policies, and programs designed to foster peace;
 - (2) exercise leadership in coordinating all activities of the United States Government affecting the preservation or promotion of peace;
 - (3) cooperate with the governments of other nations in research and planning for the peaceful resolution of international conflict, and encourage similar action by private institutions;
 - (4) encourage and assist the interchange of ideas and persons between private institutions and groups in the United States and those in other countries; and
 - (5) encourage the work of private institutions and groups aimed at the resolution of international conflict.
- (b) In carrying out its functions under section 102(a) (1), the Department shall include such recommendations as it deems appropriate for the specific settlement of current international controversies in which the United States Government has or claims an interest. Such recommendations may include specific proposals for the arbitration or adjudication of legal or justifiable disputes, the diplomatic settlement, through compromise, of political disputes, and such other procedures, with or without past precedents in international practice, as the Department determines most likely to achieve a nonviolent resolution of a controversy.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 103. (a) There shall be at the head of the Department a Secretary of Peace (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) There shall be in the Department an Under Secretary of Peace, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Under Secretary of Peace (or, during the absence or disability of the Under Secretary, or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Under Secretary of Peace, an Assistant Secretary of Peace or the General Counsel, determined according to such order as the Secretary shall prescribe) shall act for, and exercise the powers of the Secretary, during the absence or disability of the Secretary or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Secretary. The Under Secretary of Peace shall perform such functions as the Secretary shall prescribe from time to time.

(c) There shall be in the Department four Assistant Secretaries of Peace and a General Counsel, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall perform such functions as the Secretary shall prescribe from time to time.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, and prescribe their functions and duties, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and functions of this Act.

(e) The Secretary may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO DEPARTMENT

SEC. 104. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all functions which were carried out immediately before the effective date of this title—

(1) by one of the following agencies or offices:

(A) the Agency for International Development;

(B) the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; or

(C) the Peace Corps;

(2) by a component of one of such agencies or offices; or

(3) by the Secretary of State insofar as such function relates to a function transferred under this subsection from an agency, office, or component referred to in paragraph (1) or (2).

(b) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all functions which were carried out immediately before the effective date of this title—

(1) by the International Agricultural Development Service, Department of Agriculture; or

(2) by the Secretary of Agriculture, insofar as the function relates to functions transferred under this subsection from such Service.

(c) Section 2 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) The Secretary of Peace shall advise the President with respect to the appointment of any person to represent the United States in the United Nations, or in any of its organs, commissions, specialized agencies, or other bodies."

(d) The functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of State, and the other offices and officers of the Department of State, relating to specialized agencies as defined in article 57 of the United Nations Charter, are transferred to the Secretary of Peace.

(e) Within one hundred and eighty days after the effective date of this title, the President may transfer to the Secretary any function of any other agency or office, or part of any agency or office, in the executive branch of the United States Government if the President determines that such function relates primarily to functions transferred to the Secretary by the preceding subsections of this section.

TRANSFER OF AGENCIES AND OFFICES

SEC. 105. (a) All personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, property, and records as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be employed, held, or used primarily in connection with any function transferred under the provisions of section 104, are transferred to the Secretary. Except as provided in subsection (b), personnel engaged in functions transferred under this title shall be transferred in accordance with applicable laws and regulations relating to transfer of functions.

(b) The transfer of personnel pursuant to subsection (a) shall be without reduction in classification or compensation for one year after such transfer.

(c) In any case where all of the functions of any agency or office are transferred pursuant to this title, such agency or office shall lapse.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 106. (a) The Secretary may, in addition to the authority to delegate and redelegate contained in any other Act in the exercise of the functions transferred to the Secretary by this title, delegate any of his functions to such officers and employees of the Department as he may designate, may authorize such successive redelegations of such functions as he may deem desirable, and may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to estab-

lish a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of such common administrative services as he shall find to be desirable in the interest of economy and efficiency in the Department, including such services as a central supply service for stationery and other supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department and its agencies; central messenger, mail, telephone, and other communications services; office space, central services for document reproduction, and for graphics and visual aids; and a central library service. The capital of the fund shall consist of any appropriations made for the purpose of providing capital (which appropriations are hereby authorized) and the fair and reasonable value of such stocks of supplies, equipment, and other assets and inventories on order as the Secretary may transfer to the fund, less the related liabilities and unpaid obligations. Such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from available funds of agencies and officers in the Department, or from other sources, for supplies and services at rates which will approximate the expense of operation, including the accrual of annual leave and the depreciation of equipment. The fund shall also be credited with receipts from sale or exchange of property and receipts in payment for loss or damage to property owned by the fund. There shall be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts any surplus found in the fund (all assets, liabilities, and prior losses considered) above the amounts transferred or appropriated to establish and maintain such fund.

(c) The Secretary may approve a seal of office for the Department, and judicial notice shall be taken of such seal.

(d) In addition to the authority which is transferred to and vested in the Secretary by section 104, as necessary, and when not otherwise available, the Secretary is authorized to provide for, construct, or maintain the following for employees and their dependents stationed at remote localities:

- (1) emergency medical services and supplies;
- (2) food and other subsistence supplies;
- (3) messing facilities;
- (4) motion picture equipment and film for recreation and training; and
- (5) living and working quarters and facilities.

The furnishing of medical treatment under clause (1) and the furnishing of services and supplies under clauses (2) and (3) of this subsection shall be at prices reflecting reasonable value as determined by the Secretary and the proceeds therefrom shall be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure was made.

(e) (1) The Secretary is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts and bequests of property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Department. Gifts and bequests of money and the proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts or bequests shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States in a separate fund and shall be disbursed upon order of the Secretary.

(2) Upon the request of the Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury may invest and reinvest in securities of the United States or in securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States any moneys contained in the fund provided for in paragraph (1). Income accruing from such securities, and from any other property held by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1), shall be deposited to the credit of the fund, and shall be disbursed upon order of the Secretary.

(f) The Secretary is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing ap-

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pointments in the competitive service, such advisory committees as may be appropriate for the purpose, of consultation with and advice to the Department in the performance of its functions. Members of such committees, other than those regularly employed by the United States Government, while attending meetings of such committees or otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary, may be paid compensation at rates not exceeding those authorized for individuals under section 103(e), and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(g) (1) The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts with educational institutions, public or private agencies or organizations, or individuals for the conduct of research into any aspect of the problems related to the programs of the Department which are authorized by statute.

(2) The Secretary may from time to time disseminate in the form of reports or publications to public or private agencies or organizations, or individuals such information as he deems pertinent on the research carried out pursuant to this subsection.

(3) Nothing contained in this subsection is intended to amend, modify, or repeal any provisions of law administered by the Department which authorize the making of contracts for research.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Sec. 107. (a) Section 19(d)(1) of title 3, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "Secretary of Peace".

(b) Section 101 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "The Department of Peace."

(c) Subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code (relating to executive schedule pay rates), is amended as follows:

(1) Section 5312 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(13) Secretary of Peace."

(2) Section 5314 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(54) Under Secretary of Peace."

(3) Section 5315 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(92) General Counsel, Department of Peace."

"(98) Assistant Secretaries of Peace (4)."

(4) Section 5317 is amended by striking out "34" and inserting in lieu thereof "36".

ANNUAL REPORT

Sec. 108. The Secretary shall, as soon as practical after the end of each fiscal year, make a report in writing to the President for submission to the Congress on the activities of the Department during the preceding fiscal year.

SAVINGS PROVISIONS

Sec. 109. (a) All orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, contracts, certificates, licenses, and privileges—

(1) which have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective in the exercise of functions which are transferred under this title, by (A) any agency or office, or part thereof, any functions of which are transferred by this title, or (B) any court of competent jurisdiction, and

(2) which are in effect at the time this title takes effect, shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or repealed by the Secretary, by any court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(b) The provisions of this title shall not affect any proceedings pending at the time this section takes effect before any agency or office, or part thereof, functions of which

are transferred by this title; but such proceedings, to the extent that they relate to functions so transferred, shall be continued before the Department. Such proceedings, to the extent they do not relate to functions so transferred, shall be continued before the agency or office, or part thereof, before which they were pending at the time of such transfer. In either case orders shall be issued in such proceedings, appeals shall be taken therefrom, and payments shall be made pursuant to such orders, as if this title had not been enacted; and orders issued in any such proceedings shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or repealed by the Secretary, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2)—

(A) the provisions of this title shall not affect suits commenced prior to the date this section takes effect, and

(B) in all such suits proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered, in the same manner and effect as if this title had not been enacted.

No suit, action, or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer in his official capacity as an officer of any agency or office, or part thereof, functions of which are transferred by this title, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this title. No cause of action by or against any agency or office, or part thereof, functions of which are transferred by this title, or by or against any officer thereof in his official capacity shall abate by reason of the enactment of this title. Causes of actions, suits, or other proceedings may be asserted by or against the United States or such official of the Department as may be appropriate and, in any litigation pending when this section takes effect, the court may at any time, on its own motion or that of any party, enter an order which will give effect to the provisions of this subsection.

(2) If before the date on which this title takes effect, any agency or office, or officer thereof in his official capacity, is a party to a suit, and under this title—

(A) such agency or office, or any part thereof, is transferred to the Secretary, or

(B) any function of such agency, office, or part thereof, or officer is transferred to the Secretary,

then such suit shall be continued by the Secretary (except in the case of a suit not involving functions transferred to the Secretary, in which case the suit shall be continued by the agency, office, or part thereof, or officer which was a party to the suit prior to the effective date of this title).

(d) With respect to any function transferred by this title and exercised after the effective date of this title, reference in any other Federal law to any agency, office, or part thereof, or officer so transferred or functions of which are so transferred shall be deemed to mean the department or officer in which such function is vested pursuant to this title.

(e) Orders and actions of the Secretary in the exercise of functions transferred under this title shall be subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such orders and actions had been by the agency or office, or part thereof, exercising such functions, immediately preceding their transfer. Any statutory requirements relating to notice, hearings, action upon the record, or administrative review that apply to any function transferred by this title shall apply to the exercise of such function by the Secretary.

(f) In the exercise of the functions transferred under this title, the Secretary shall have the same authority as that vested in the agency or office, or part thereof, exercising such functions immediately preceding their transfer, and his actions in exercising

such functions shall have the same force and effect as when exercised by such agency or office, or part thereof.

COMIFICATION

SEC. 110. The Secretary is directed to submit to the Congress within two years from the effective date of this title, a proposed codification of all laws which contain functions transferred to the Secretary by this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE; INITIAL APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

SEC. 111. (a) This title, other than this section, shall take effect ninety days after the enactment of this Act, or on such prior date after enactment of this Act as the President shall prescribe and publish in the Federal Register.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), any of the officers provided for in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 103 may be appointed in the manner provided for in this title, at any time after the date of enactment of this Act. Such officers shall be compensated from the date they first take office, at the rates provided for in this title. Such compensation and related expenses of their offices shall be paid from funds available for the functions to be transferred to the Department pursuant to this title.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL PEACE INSTITUTE ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTE

SEC. 201. There is hereby established within the Department the International Peace Institute (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "Institute"). The Institute shall furnish training and instruction to prepare citizens of the United States for service in positions or programs relating to the field of promoting international understanding and peace.

OFFICERS, STAFF AND INSTRUCTORS

SEC. 202. (a) The Secretary may appoint or assign, on a full- or part-time basis, such officers, staff, and instructors as the needs of the Institute require.

(b) The Secretary may assign or detail, on a full- or part-time basis and with the consent of the head of the United States Government department or agency concerned, any officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States Government to serve on the faculty or staff of the Institute. During the period of his assignment or detail, such officer or employee shall be considered as remaining in the position from which assigned or detailed.

SUPERVISION OF INSTITUTE

SEC. 203. The supervision and charge of the Institute shall be under such officer or officers as the Secretary may appoint for or assign to that duty, and under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established within the Institute a board of trustees (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "board") which shall advise the Secretary on the operation of the Institute. The board be composed of—

(1) the Secretary (ex officio);

(2) two officers of the Department designated by the Secretary;

(3) two Members of the Senate, of different political parties, appointed by the President of the Senate;

(4) two Members of the House of Representatives, of different political parties, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(5) the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, or his designee;

(6) the chairman of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, or his designee;

(7) one member from the National Academy of Sciences, to be appointed by the

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President after consultation with the President of the Academy;

(8) two educators of prominence appointed by the President;

(9) two prominent persons associated with the advancement of world peace, appointed by the Secretary; and

(10) the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

(b) Members of the board shall be appointed for two-year terms and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The board shall visit the Institute annually. With the approval of the Secretary, the board or its members may make other visits to the Institute in connection with the duties of the board.

(d) The board shall inquire into the morale and discipline, the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, and other matters relating to the Institute that the board decides to consider.

(e) Within sixty days after its annual visit, the board shall submit a written report to the President of its action, and of its views and recommendations pertaining to the Institute. Any report of a visit, other than the annual visit, shall, if approved by a majority of the members of the board, be submitted to the President within sixty days after the approval.

(f) Each member of the board may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with the provisions of section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government, service employed intermittently.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

SEC. 205. (a) The authorized number of students at the Institute shall be one hundred and fifty.

(b) The Institute shall operate as a coeducational institution and students shall be selected for admission to the Institute on the basis of merit, as determined by a competitive examination to be given annually in each State, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, at such time, in such manner, and covering such subject matter as the Secretary may prescribe.

(c) No individual shall be eligible for admission to the Institute unless he is a citizen of the United States who has been awarded a bachelor's degree upon graduation from a college or university located in the United States or a degree which the Secretary determines is generally recognized as the equivalent of a bachelor's degree upon graduation from a college or university located in a foreign country.

STIPENDS AND TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

SEC. 206. Each student of the Institute shall be entitled to receive—

(1) a stipend in an amount determined by the Secretary to be within the range of stipends or fellowships payable under other Government programs providing for the education or training of graduate students; and

(2) reasonable travel and transportation allowances, including transportation for his immediate family, household goods, and personal effects, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, but such allowances shall not exceed the allowances payable under section 5723 of title 5, United States Code.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

SEC. 207. (a) The course of instruction and training for students at the Institute shall be prescribed by the Secretary, shall be for a period of one year, and shall, insofar as consistent with the purposes of this title, be acceptable for credit toward a graduate degree at accredited colleges and universities. In prescribing such course of instruction and training, the Secretary shall provide that special emphasis be placed on such studies as will best prepare students for leadership

in the nonviolent resolution of international conflicts and in the promotion of international understanding and peace. Upon satisfactory completion of the prescribed course of instruction and training, students shall be awarded a Federal certificate of participation.

(b) The course of instruction and training at the Institute shall, during each year of its operation, be organized as prescribed by the Secretary, except that one month of each such year shall be devoted to annual leave for all students.

AGREEMENTS BY STUDENTS

SEC. 208. Each student selected for admission to the Institute shall sign an agreement that, unless sooner separated, he will—

(1) complete the course of instruction at the Institute; and

(2) accept, if offered, an appointment as an officer or employee of the United States or, in the discretion of the Secretary, employment with an international organization or private agency or foundation determined by the Secretary to be engaged in activities relating to the promoting or achieving of international understanding and peace, in any position for which such student is qualified by reason of his special training at the Institute, for at least the one-year period immediately following the awarding of his certificate from the Institute or the completion by him of any period of full-time graduate study approved by the Secretary.

AUTHORIZATIONS; ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 209. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(b) The Institute shall have power to acquire and hold real and personal property and may receive and accept gifts, donations, and trusts.

TITLE III—JOINT COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 301. There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Peace and International Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Committee"). The Joint Committee shall be composed of seven Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The party representation on the Joint Committee shall as nearly as may be feasible reflect the relative membership of the majority and minority parties in the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 302. It shall be the function of the Joint Committee—

(1) to make a continuing study of matters relating to the Department of Peace;

(2) to study means of coordinating programs in order to further the purpose of this Act; and

(3) as a guide to the several committees of the Congress dealing with legislation relating to the Department of Peace, to file a report not later than May 1 of each year (beginning with the calendar year 1971) with the Senate and the House of Representatives containing its findings and recommendations with respect to the Department of Peace, and from time to time to make such other reports and recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives as it deems advisable.

VACANCIES; SELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

SEC. 303. Vacancies in the membership of the Joint Committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the Joint Committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The Joint Committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

HEARINGS; STAFF; ASSISTANCE

SEC. 304. (a) In carrying out its duties under this title, the Joint Committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places; to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians and staff personnel; to procure such printing and binding; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

(b) With the prior consent of the department or agency concerned, the Joint Committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, and facilities of the departments and establishments of the United States Government and private research agencies.

AUTHORIZATION; EXPENSES

SEC. 305. (a) The expenses of the Joint Committee, which shall not exceed \$200,000 for each fiscal year, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate from funds appropriated for the Joint Committee, upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Joint Committee or by any member of the Joint Committee duly authorized by the chairman.

(b) Members of the Joint Committee, and its employees and consultants, while traveling on official business for the Joint Committee within or outside the United States, may receive either the per diem allowance authorized to be paid to Members of the Congress or its employees, or their actual and necessary expenses provided an itemized statement of such expenses is attached to the voucher.

LET US MOVE FORWARD WITH NEW FAITH TO ACHIEVE WORLD PEACE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it is my privilege to join with my able colleague, the senior Senator from Indiana (Mr. HARTKE), in cosponsoring legislation to establish a Department of Peace and a Joint Committee on Peace and International Cooperation.

My efforts on this issue are not new. They date back to 1945 when I introduced such legislation as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. We succeeded in holding hearings on that bill before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. However, no affirmative action was ever taken. I returned to testify before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments on a similar measure introduced by my successor in the 80th Congress. Returning to the Congress as a Senator in 1958, I renewed my efforts for this proposal by introducing a Department of Peace bill in 1959.

I am delighted to actively join in this new movement to establish a Department of Peace and to be a part of this coordinated and bipartisan effort.

What higher calling can we have, Mr. President? What greater dream come true than peace among the nations and peoples of the world. Many will say that this is an impossibility. How can we have peace among nations of the world when we cannot maintain peace at home? This is a negative attitude. America was settled and the elements conquered by overcoming the impossible. We are challenging the universe. We have been around the moon.

It is time we placed greater priority on world peace. We led the world in the development of the most destructive weapons known to man. Let us lead the world in creating a department to bring peace to all peoples. I stated in this Chamber in 1959:

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The supreme problem for all mankind, is the achievement of a just and lasting peace—or to live under the Damoclean sword of an almost universal nuclear destruction. In these terms, therefore, there are not several races of men, but in reality only one race of man—for it is mankind as a whole who will solve this problem—or mankind as a whole who will suffer the immeasurable horror of a general nuclear war. Men make war. Certainly men can make peace.

The leaders of our country all want peace—the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and my colleagues of the Senate and House of Representatives. But we have many other responsibilities which require our time and talent. This objective is too important and too vital to all mankind to be a part-time job. We need men dedicated full time to this task, whose only objective is the pursuit of peace, and which agency is on a par with the Department of State and the Department of Defense. This is a first-class cause which requires a first-class agency and a first-class effort.

In this legislative proposal we are not attempting to expand the bureaucracy as such, or to construe the lines of authority of other agencies which presently have jurisdiction over programs of peace. Rather we are attempting to bring together in one place all our efforts to accomplish this goal. We need an organized and concerted campaign. It cannot be the hodgepodge we have today. Life is too important to me, to you, to the people of the United States of America, and to persons living under other flags and other governments. For if we do not do our utmost for peace today, there may be no tomorrow for any of us be we black, white, red, or yellow.

Yes, my colleagues, it is time we placed greater emphasis on the job of finding a base of understanding in this world. With a Secretary of Peace to spearhead the campaign we can bring the issue of peace to the forefront of the lives of all Americans and of the lives of all the inhabitants of this earth.

Let us carry the message of peace to all nations and to all peoples. Let us give impetus to the crusade for harmony among all God's children by the creation of a U.S. Department of Peace, headed by a U.S. Secretary of Peace.

Mr. President, we read in Scripture, "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." To the high purpose of peace let us dedicate our personal and official energies. We can—we must—learn to live together in comity and understanding. To the realization of this coveted goal let us move forward with new faith.

S. 961 THROUGH S. 979 AND SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 42—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am introducing today a series of measures, individually and combined in a single bill, titled, for ease of reference, the Crime Control and Prevention Act of

1969, which I believe comprise a legislative program marking a significant advance in the war we are waging against crime in our society. I emphasize at the outset that I do not offer my program as a panacea for the ills of society; I do not suggest that it will significantly reduce the crime statistics for the next year. The battle against crime is one that will be long in the winning, but one that must have its genesis. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 was a major foray, and I am proud of my role in its passage. But it is important to see that it was only a beginning, just as this is only a continuation and not a culmination of the work which was begun there. This is an ongoing project which must have our constant attention and the benefit of tireless innovative thinking. It is in this spirit that I offer my proposals today.

It is abundantly clear that nothing in our national life today worries Americans more than crime and law enforcement. Every American knows that there is too much crime in the United States. Every American is, in one way or another, a victim of crime. Crime is our No. 1 domestic issue.

As a Senator who has been particularly concerned and active in social reform, I recognize, as we all must, that if we are to achieve a long-term solution to crime, we must deal with the pervasive underlying social evils which generate it. We must focus on and relieve the evils of unemployment, family breakdown, inadequate education, and substandard housing. But when people fear the streets and parks of their great cities, when their finest leaders are murdered, when they begin to eye their neighbors with suspicion and fear, then our society is endangered. This was the immediate danger recognized by the New York branch of the NAACP last month when it called for an end to "the reign of criminal terror in Harlem." Acknowledging that crime was doubtless produced by "vast social evils," the NAACP anticrime committee insisted that regardless of deeper social origins, "with people here being beaten, robbed, and murdered, something should be done about crime right now."

Since my years as a U.S. attorney, I have been acutely aware of the challenge of crime to our society. It represents a virtual breakdown in society—demonstrating our inability to protect the victim against the activity of the offender, and our failure to channel the energies of the offenders into constructive efforts.

In recent years we have had two extensive studies which have contributed an ever-increasing awareness of the magnitude of the challenge—the reports of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia and of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. More notable than their findings on the extent and variety of crime, however, were their proposals for dealing with it. A number of these were implemented with the passage of title I of the Omni-

bus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Others find expression in the legislation I introduce today. Still others remain untapped, and I propose as part of my continuing legislative program in this area to give them careful study with a view toward employing those which I find meritorious and feasible programs in future legislation.

Introduction of the present legislation represents not a new departure for me, but a continuation of a long-standing program designed to assist law enforcement agencies. Many of the provisions of the "Local Law Officers Education and Equipment Act," which I introduced in the last Congress, became law in the Safe Streets Act. Many of the provisions of the comprehensive crime control bill which I introduced near the end of the last session are reflected in the bills I introduce today.

In the interim since the introduction of that bill, I have met with many leading law enforcement figures to discuss its measures, and to discuss other problems confronting them. Included among those I have seen are Quinn Tamm and Patrick Murphy, Police Commissioner Donald Pomerleau, of Baltimore, Col. Robert Lally, superintendent of the Maryland State Police, and Sir John Waldron, of Scotland Yard. As a result of these meetings, the bills which I submit today have been considerably altered and expanded. I believe they are improved by the changes and am grateful for the willing assistance I have received in their preparation.

The bills are logically grouped into several general areas, and I shall discuss them in that form.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The first comprehensive area concerns financial grants to be made for training, education, research, demonstration, and other special purposes. These grants are essentially education related.

For too long the criminal justice system has been bypassed by the great educational, scientific, and technological revolutions which have struck and changed so much of American society. While industry and many agencies of government have spent millions of dollars to recruit, train, educate, and equip personnel, the agencies of the law-enforcement field have not had the financial support needed to upgrade and professionalize their forces. As the President's Commission on Crime pointed out, more than 200,000 scientists and engineers are helping to solve military problems, but only a handful are assisting in the effort to control crime.² Not only do we lack the funds to attract these men to the field, we lack the educational programs to train them for the tasks they are needed to perform. It appears that the forgotten men of our era are those who serve in the war against crime.

We have made halting steps to remedy the oversight. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 included a special grant program to assist the States in es-

¹ New York Times, Friday, Dec. 13, 1968, p. 1, col. 2.

² President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," 245 (1967).